

31 Die in du Pont Explosion; Germans Warned

TEUTONS LEFT POWDER PLANT AFTER THREAT

House Was Used to Store Powder Sent to Allies.

BLAST FELT IN WILMINGTON

Most of Dead Were Youths—Company Begins Rigid Investigation.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30.—Thirty-one workmen were killed and six fatally injured to-day, when the explosion of four tons of black powder blew to pieces a packing house in the Upper Hagley yard of the du Pont Powder Company.

The cause of the blast, said officials of the company, "will always remain a mystery." But the explosion was much like those which have wrecked munition plants in other parts of the country. And during the last week posters have appeared on fences and trees in the neighborhood warning German workmen to get out of the du Pont plants here. Much of the powder pellets prepared for shipment in the packing house was sent to the warring nations.

A rapid investigation is already under way to learn whether the blast was an accident due to an outside agency. The company will question closely every employee who was near the packing house, in the hope that some clew can be obtained.

Deny Any Hint of Plot.

In a statement issued to-night the officials scouted the theory that the destruction was the result of a plot and went so far as to declare that there was not a shred of evidence on which to hang such a supposition. But, nevertheless, a searching inquiry has been begun, and more than one rumor is afloat to-night.

When the posters of warning appeared they were interpreted as meaning that there would be a bold attempt to blow up the plants in the near future. The wording recalled those circulated by the German government through its agents here before the Lusitania sailed. Wilmington to-night recalls those posters with startling vividness.

When the men working on the night shift reached the shops on Sunday night they spoke of those warnings. Then Germans who had been employed at the plant left two days ago. The warnings they had received, they explained, caused them to quit. And through the crowd gathered before the gates of the plant to-night ran whispers, "The Germans did it."

"They gave warning about a week ago," said one of the men. "Now they've kept their promise, damn them." No person is offering any argument against this theory. It seems to be widely accepted.

Later to-night it was learned that the explosion had caused a profound sensation in diplomatic and official circles in Washington. It was said at the Hotel Du Pont, which is in the same building as the du Pont executive offices, that inquiries had been made concerning the explosion from the French and British Embassies in Washington and that the United States Department of Justice was also making inquiries. Their nature could not be learned.

Early this morning, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. The greater number of them lived in and about Washington.

The packing house was situated in a bay along the historic Brandywine Creek and was one of a large group of small buildings which make up the upper Hagley plant of the du Pont company, about three miles northwest of the city.

Whole Valley Rocked.

It was 1:30 o'clock when a slight explosion was heard in the neighborhood, followed by another, a trifle heavier, which was in turn quickly succeeded by terrific blast that not only rocked the whole valley but shook and rattled Wilmington. Workmen ran out every building and shank in the side area which the company's plant covers. They ran to the spot where the packing house stood, and when the cloud disappeared there was only a big hole left in the ground.

Workmen who survived the tremendous blast said that the scene was one of horror. From every tree standing in the neighborhood there were hanging pieces of flesh or parts of bodies torn by the unfortunate men.

Twenty-six men were in the packing house when the powder went off, and

DAUGHTER KILLED BY TRAIN
Parents, Wondering at Delay, Discover
Girl Is Victim.

Berkeley Heights, N. J., Nov. 30.—Wondering why their train was so long in starting from the station here this morning, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Creveling, of Union Avenue, got off to see what was the matter. They found that their daughter, Miss Audrey Creveling, twenty-six, had been killed as the train rolled into the station.

Miss Creveling had driven her father and mother to the station, and was returning home. The train went over the crossing just as Miss Creveling drove onto the tracks.

THIEF EVEN DRUGS THE DOG
Drops Half His Loot When Man Reaches and Fires at Him.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 30.—Either was given to William Frost, his wife and two dogs early to-day by a thief who entered the Frost home at 51 Summer Street, and took \$80.

In his hurry to leave the house he tripped on a chair, bringing Mr. Frost back to consciousness. The latter fired a shot and the thief dropped \$42.

JANE ADDAMS, ILL.
QUIT FORD JAUNT

Removed to Chicago Hospital in Serious Condition and May Require an Operation.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital to-day following a sudden severe attack of illness. It is not yet known whether an operation will have to be performed. There will be a consultation at the hospital to-morrow.

Miss Addams has given up the trip to Europe with Henry Ford's peace party. She was to have left Chicago on Thursday, and to have sailed on Saturday. The attack came early in the morning, and as soon as possible Miss Addams was removed to the hospital.

"Alarming symptoms developed," said Miss Alice Hamilton, her secretary.

"The doctor is not yet willing to say just what is the matter. I understand that X-rays and all sorts of things have to be taken."

"Certain symptoms developed which must be looked into closely," said Dr. James B. Herrick, who has charge of the case. Miss Addams is in the hospital for observation. I do not know yet whether or not she will have to be operated on."

T. R. WANTS NAME OFF NEBRASKA TICKET

Refuses to Enter Republican Presidential Primary.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt announced to-day that he had requested the Secretary of State of Nebraska to withdraw his name from the ballot to be used in the coming primary election in that state. Mr. Roosevelt was notified a petition in his behalf as a candidate for the Republican nomination had been filed with the Nebraska Secretary of State, and a statement in explanation was issued by his secretary.

The statement says: "To-day Frank P. Corrick, chairman of the Progressive State Committee of Nebraska, called to see Mr. Roosevelt and laid before him the facts as to the attempt to place his name on the Republican primary ballot in Nebraska. Until Mr. Corrick's visit and the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of State, Mr. Roosevelt had understood that no valid petition for the use of his name at the primary election was on file. Mr. Roosevelt has to-day written the Nebraska Secretary of State requesting that his name be withdrawn from consideration at the primary election.

He has denied the petition.

It was his opinion that the petition could not be withdrawn without the consent of Mr. Roosevelt.

WIFE SUES DIDN'T COOK

Science Healer Accuses Cousin Who Kept Husband's House.

Clarence H. Tabor, of East Orange, N. J., does not see why he should pay his wife alimony. He declared in an affidavit yesterday that she refused to do his cooking "because she was a Christian Scientist and wanted to be a healer or practitioner and live by herself."

Tabor then brought his second cousin, Alice Gifford, to sue for the household. A divorce suit, with Miss Gifford, as corespondent, was the result. Now the wife seeks alimony, saying Tabor is worth \$75,000.

POLICE FIND 5,253,888 IN CITY

New Census Excludes Islands, and Figures Top State's by 244,776.

Complete figures of the police census were announced yesterday. It gives the city a population of 5,253,888 in the five boroughs. It excludes Blackwall's, Ward's, Hart's, Governor's, Randall's, and Riker's Islands. The state census, the spot where the packing house stood, and when the cloud disappeared there was only a big hole left in the ground.

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GURLEY FLYNN
FREED ON CHARGE
OF INCITING RIOT

Tremendously Vindicated," She Says. Smothered with Kisses.

IRISH WITS CLASH
IN TILT WITH DUNN

Prosecutor Unable to Trap Defendant—Jury Ends "Free Speech" Case Early.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Paterson, N. J., Nov. 30.—It took the jury only an hour and a quarter here to-night to decide on the first ballot that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was "not guilty" of inciting a riot at Turn Hall on the morning of February 25, 1915. The defense submitted that the case was a police frame-up. Miss Flynn's immediate comment on the verdict was an expansive smile, while her cheek accommodated a resounding kiss from Rose Pastor Stokes, and Dr. Marie D'Equi, who travelled from Portland, Ore., to see "free speech" get a decision over "larceny," shook the defendant's hands in violent congratulation.

At 6 o'clock Judge Abram Klenert wound up his charge to the jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the room, which had been filled to overflowing all afternoon, soon held only a few faithful friends of Miss Flynn, for no one expected so early a verdict.

Shortly after 7 twelve of Hudson County's most home-loving citizens began to think of dinner, and this fact, coupled with the testimony of fifteen strikers, who denied that Miss Flynn had used the language attributed to her in the indictment, and Lawyer Henry Maxwell's summing up, determined their course. She couldn't possibly be guilty.

"I have been tremendously vindicated," said Miss Flynn immediately after the judge discharged the jury. "With this vindication I feel doubly sure that all the people of New Jersey don't feel as the manufacturers or the police. This case and that of Joe Hill are only incidents in the fight for free speech, and I certainly mean to keep up my fight for the principle. It's too bad Pat Quinlan didn't get the same square deal, for he was convicted on almost the same evidence that acquitted me."

Miss Flynn takes stand.

Then Judge Klenert and all the jurors shook hands with Miss Flynn. It didn't look at all as though Miss Flynn was in the same town where formerly her appearance was enough to cause the hairs on Chief Benson's head to bristle, while the reserves got on their marks with clubs drawn.

Miss Flynn was her own best witness. A miscellaneous gathering of mid-hands, "I Double Troubles" as Patersonians lovingly designate the industrial workers of the world, women interested in preserving their ancient right of free and unlimited speech, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain hitched up in their chairs at 2:45, when Miss Flynn, hatless and in a simple black skirt and white silk waist took her place on the stand.

Without much ado, Lawyer Frank J. V. Gimino, for the defence, asked her if she had uttered the famous eighty-six word speech on which her indictment was based the last part of which reads, "I want the people to go into the mills, drive them out, kick them out, club them out and do this."

"Did you say not?" said Miss Flynn.

It was Irish versus Irish, when Prosecutor Michael Dunn faced Miss Flynn.

She deftly eyed her questioner coolly, as he attempted to catch her on the subject matter of her speech on that fateful noon three years ago. Miss Flynn's definition of picketing was the focus of the prosecutor's questioning.

"I said that for the strike to be successful the workers must organize and draw into their ranks workers in other mills. I told them to picket the mills two by two, with their hands in their pockets. I said that the strike would not succeed if they did not and could not be a failure if they gained sufficient solidarity."

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"Isn't it one of the cardinal principles of your organization to force people to come out of shops?"

An objection was overruled, and Miss Flynn said: "I represented the I. W. W. as you saw, there was not in your constitution provisions that disregard all contracts between operatives and the master?"

Violent and continued objections by counsel, and Miss Flynn did not have to answer. She then explained why she had cautioned the men to put their hands in their pockets.

"I had had experience in New York hotel strikes," she said, "where private detectives would catch the strikers to frame them up, and the same piece of lead was so frequently used that it wore a dent in the judge's bench."

"Did you ever see a policeman put a stone in a pocket of a striker?" asked Dunn.

"I did."

"And did you succeed in clearing the man?"

"No, he got thirty days. They did

Shibusawa Urges U. S. to Join Alliance for Freedom of Seas



Baron Ei-Ichi Shibusawa.

Japanese Financier Says This Country and Japan Should Reap Biggest Benefits in Exploitation of China.

Baron Ei-Ichi Shibusawa, Japan's leading private financier and public servant, arrived in this city yesterday from Boston, accompanied by a party of leading Japanese business men. The baron landed at San Francisco, November 8, and will sail from the same port on December 18, after visits to Washington and other cities. Already he has stopped at Seattle, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston. He will leave Sunday for Washington.

After his arrival at the Grand Central, where he was met by a delegation of prominent Japanese of the city, the baron went to his rooms at the Biltmore. Always good-natured and smiling, he posed for the most exacting of the photographers. Then, through Mr. Zumoto, his private secretary, he gave an interview. Mr. Zumoto acted as his interpreter.

"I will say at once that I am charged with no mission either from the government or from the people of Japan," said the baron. "I come as a private citizen this time—not as in 1909." The baron was then chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission that visited this country to establish more intimate trade relations with Japan.

"Should the United States enter into such an agreement, no power would dare to break the peace. I will keep the idea before the leading Japanese, so that when peace negotiations come Japan may be in a position to induce other nations to beg this country to come into the alliance."

"After the war there should be a tremendous commercial development of China," he said. "Here the United States and Japan should cooperate. There is no reason why these two nations should not succeed in taking the largest share of the peaceful exploitation of China."

The baron's secret of longevity and vigor is to "work hard, be with and work with young people. I arise at 5 a.m. and so busy that no man can sleep three times a day. I do have a chance to go to dinner at home with my family. But I always change my work from business to public affairs, to religion or whatever it might be."

Baron Shibusawa was the guest of the Nippon Club, at 161 West Ninety-third Street, at dinner last night. He addressed the hundred American and Japanese members of the club in Japanese. He said he was in the United States to help promote mutual confidence and better business relations in a private way between Japan and this country. T. Inakamura, Japanese Consul General here, was toastmaster.

With a smile, the baron denied the charges he has denied before, that he is the J. P. Morgan of Japan. "I am not rich enough," he explained. In reality he is

the Morgan Hill Rockefeller and Ford combined. He is a private banker, financing merchant, banking and insurance and mine operator, and uncharitable servant without official salary. Despite his seventy-six years, the vigorous, snappy, smiling little man is the most powerful and influential person in Japan, with the exception of members of the royal family.

Baron Shibusawa did not wish to risk prophecy on the duration of the war.

The baron agreed with Chairman Eliot, with whom he last Monday met Boston, that this country Japan and America should be united in coming to secure the freedom of the seas by forming a six-power alliance.

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